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THE GENESIS OF TRAGEDY

By Rev. MINOT J. SAVAGE of New York



IN the past woman's great characteristic has been in the direction of the sentimental, the emotional, and her defects and the evils that have resulted from them have almost always been along these lines. ALL THE TRAGEDIES OF THE WORLD, I suppose—almost all of them—have been connected with the relations of men and women. The evils, the heartaches and heartbreaks, the immoralities of the world are all, or almost all, to be found in this direction.

When I am asked for an opinion concerning the twentieth century woman I can only repeat the substance of what I have already given to the public in my words about the growing independence of the sex that used to be considered the dependent one. A CHANGE IS COMING OVER THE FACE OF THE WORLD. There is a tremendous expansion of modern ideas and modern life in every direction. The universe has grown larger. It is to be expected that woman will not be touched or influenced by these forces that are at work in the modern world? Is it possible to keep her from caring, thinking, feeling, asking questions, wanting to have her part in this altered life of man?

Women are claiming the right to share governmental powers with men, and, step by step, THEY ARE GAINING THE RECOGNITION THAT THEY DESIRE. There are cities where women vote, at least for members of the school board. They hold office on these school boards. There are a few places where THERE HAVE BEEN WOMEN MAYORS. There are places where women have a right to vote for whatever men vote for they are running for office. They are securing election to these offices. They are putting in the claim, at any rate, that instead of indirectly influencing the political life of the world they propose to take their place and share this political life.

Is it going to injure the woman, this development, intellectual, industrial? There are certain defects, they tell us, in woman's nature. I am inclined to think that they are defects if they are overdeveloped. Women are generally too strong on the sentiment side. They are apt to be too conservative.

BUT TRAIN AND DEVELOP WOMAN INTELLECTUALLY, GIVE HER INDEPENDENCE SO THAT SHE CAN STAND ON HER OWN FEET AND LIVE OUT HER OWN LIFE, AND THESE DEFECTS WILL BE REMEDIED.

I would not have woman less in these directions, but I would have other sides of her nature wrought out, so as to balance those that are weaknesses when carried too far. And then THE TWENTIETH CENTURY WOMAN WILL BE WHAT GOD AND NATURE INTENDED.

WHY THE UNITED STATES LEADS

By Sir THOMAS LIPTON

THERE is no more loyal Britisher than myself, but I can't close my eyes to one thing, and that is we are a decaying nation, commercially, as compared to your country, and THE UNITED STATES IS THE GREATEST COUNTRY ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH TODAY.

In England our imports exceed our exports two to one, while over here it is just the other way.

Our merchants can't seem to understand that you must supply people of other countries with what they want and not with what the people of England need.

Just to illustrate the different business methods of the two people: Over in Egypt they wanted a bridge built, and the government asked for bids from England and the United States. When the bids were opened the cost was about the same in each instance, but the English manufacturer could not make delivery for nine months, while THE YANKEE FIRM CONTRACTED TO DO THE SAME WORK IN THREE MONTHS. Naturally the bid of the American firm was accepted.

When a man lands in New York and wants to do business all he has to do is to go into an office, and in a few moments he can find out all he wants to know. In London if he went into an office in the same line of business, after a lot of talk he would probably be informed that he might find out what he wanted to know in Manchester.

NEW YORK IS IN TOUCH WITH THE WHOLE COUNTRY, WHILE LONDON, THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD, IS NOT.

CIVIC ART AS AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE

By WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE, Sculptor

IT would seem that the only way to appeal to the purely rich and to the civic authorities is to prove conclusively that the cultivation of beauty in public buildings and statues is AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE—and that European states and municipalities regard it as an essential matter of political economy to beautify their cities.

When the American gets this thought firmly fastened in his mind he will surely use our iron and our granite to much better advantage than at present.

There is certainly nothing "wonderful" in a building like the Flatiron, in New York. The mere clamping of one girder of steel to another and facing the whole structure with granite is telling an artistic lie in stone. But, on the other hand, a wonderful thing is wrought—aye, a miracle for civilization—whenever an artist, architect or sculptor is allowed to place in a public square a monument, building or statue which is a true product of the genius of this American people, and it behooves us to remember an adage as old as Athens—that THE BEAUTIFUL HAS ITS ORIGIN IN THE USEFUL.

DON'T WED A TITLE

By Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE



THE danger of international marriages—the wedding of our young American girls to titled foreigners—lies not in the possibility of the loveless alliance dictated by ambition nor in the diverting of American wealth, but in the BELITTLED OF AMERICAN TRADITIONS.

I am not of the opinion that these alliances are purely a matter of barter, as the general belief seems to be. Take two cultivated, intelligent young people who have seen much the same pleasures, have read the same books and have had the advantages that make for a congeniality of interests, and what is the result? If they see much of each other, unless they are singularly unattractive, THEY ARE ALMOST SURE TO FALL IN LOVE.

Nationality is not very likely to come into the question. Youth is after all the main factor, and it was quite as natural that the Duke of Marlborough should fall in love with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt as though there were no famous title or great fortune connected with the affair. I cannot see why such a marriage would be unhappy.

Miss Goelet, who has retained the great charm of simplicity despite the court that has been paid to her, has no reason to be actuated by any other motive, and we will doubtless have another happy American duchess.

The real danger of the international marriage is in the fact that the bride in her allegiance to another—her husband's—country may forget her own. IT IS NOT ONLY A PITY, BUT A REPROACH, THAT THE CHILDREN OF THE MARRIAGE WHO HAVE DONE SO MUCH TO MAKE THIS COUNTRY WHAT IT IS SHOULD GROW TO THINK MORE OF ANOTHER LAND.

The descendants of the men who fought for the freedom of this country and those who labored perhaps even more gloriously in the ways of peace to build up our national institutions should feel that they are vitally bound up in its history. They should feel it to be the greatest country on earth.

It is frequently said that the American women who are now the wives of distinguished Britons have made themselves a power and infused new life into the British nobility. Lady Curzon, Lady Randolph Churchill (who is now Mrs. West), Mrs. Chamberlain and many others could be pointed to in verification of this assertion. But after all, it is not the upbuilding of the British empire we are looking for, but the furtherance of our own nation.

And if an American woman marries a foreigner, English or any other, to be transplanted to his country, to FORGET HER OWN or to believe that the older civilization with its many traditions is deserving of greater pride and affections than her own, she is casting a slur upon us.

If she apes the manners of her adopted land—I mean other than conforming to the customs as any lady or gentleman must—instead of retaining her American womanhood, she insults the dignity of the country of her birth.

AND IF SHE FAILS TO MAKE HER CHILDREN HONOR AMERICA, TO MAKE THEM LOVE THE STORY OF ITS BEGINNINGS, ITS FLAG AND ITS NATIONAL HYMNS SHE IS AT HEART A RENEGADE.

These are evils of the foreign alliances—the decay of Americanism in the daughters of our rich men and the complete lack of it in their children.

WHEN LABOR STRIKES WILL CEASE

By JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America



LABOR strikes will never cease until men reach that amiable spirit wherein there can be no dispute about anything. I believe that the majority of the disputes between labor and capital can be settled by what we call the trades agreement—that is, the AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND THE EMPLOYEE. They are the parties deeply interested, and if they are reasonable and sensible I cannot see why they cannot settle their differences. I believe that in nine out of ten cases if each party to a dispute arising from labor matters would evince a mutual desire to be fair and seek a reasonable solution of the problem presented there would be fewer strikes. And even if this rule was applied to strikes they would end sooner, and to the credit and advantage of all concerned.

BUT WHEN IT COMES TO THE POINT WHERE THERE IS NO HOPE OF A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE DISPUTANTS THEN ARBITRATION IS THE ONLY COURSE. I believe that President Roosevelt acted wisely and for the best interests of all concerned when he appointed the commission that undertook the settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

If such a crisis as that such treatment of the subject was a necessity. But, as I have heretofore remarked, if my idea of the trades agreement settlement had prevailed at the outset there would have been no necessity for arbitration.

Judge Gray says that the solution of the struggle between capital and labor is along lines of humanity, common sense and arbitration. In a general way he is right. But in place of arbitration I should put the trades agreement.

SUCH A SYSTEM WILL SETTLE STRIKES UNTIL THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE REACH THAT CONDITION OF MENTALITY WHERE THEY WILL REGARD MUTUAL INTERESTS.

OUR NAVY AND THE FADDISTS

By Rear Admiral GEORGE W. MELVILLE



WHEN we consider the great strides made in all the navies of the world in the last twenty-five years it seems almost an impossibility to predict what will occur in the material of the navy in the coming twenty-five years. Yet WE CANNOT EXPECT GREAT STRIDES than have been made in the last quarter of a century, for the material of all navies from the beginning of time has been of SLOW, THOUGH CONSTANT, GROWTH. No great or sweeping change has been made in any navy in any one year.

IT IS THE STRONGHOLD OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TODAY THAT NO PARTICULAR FADDIST CAN RUIN THE NAVY BY THE INTRODUCTION OF ANY INDIVIDUAL FAD.

The ship of the hour is a "compromise," as it was in the beginning and ever will be where wise counsel shall prevail—a compromise with respect to the various elements involved, such as the "tonnage," "speed," "coal endurance," "armor" and "ordnance," as well as habitability of officers and men. This last, of course, means not only actual living quarters, but room for food, clothing and for many of the modern necessities or accessories of our present civilization—call them "luxuries" if you will. BUT MEN WILL NOT LIVE EITHER AFLOAT OR ASHORE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY DID FIFTY—NAY, TWENTY-FIVE—YEARS AGO, AND WE MUST NOT EXPECT IT.

For these reasons our ships have grown in size to leviathans since we find that we cannot get the fight out of 13,000 tons that we can out of 16,000 or 18,000 tons, and this last figure seems to be the limit for readiness in handling, with a fair proportion of length, breadth and depth or draft of water, which is limited to the harbor bars of the nation building and handling the various sized ships.

Then, again, the resources of the nation are a great factor in the game of naval war. IT IS ONLY THE RICH NATIONS OF THE EARTH THAT CAN INDULGE IN THIS GIGANTIC GAME. No wonder that poor nations still build small ships or try to make the semblance of a naval defense with them or with torpedo boats, though all classes of ships have their SPECIAL SERVICE in all navies.

But man—the combative animal that he has been from the beginning of time, when he fought his battles or killed his game with a bludgeon—will today do what he can with the weapons which he has at hand, whether such be a battle ship or the grotesque attempt at defense of the "submarine" or of the flying machine, equally inefficient.

FORMS OF LITERARY EXPRESSION

By Dr. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, Literary Critic

FRENCH literary art dominates the form of expression which, for want of a better name, we call the novel. The march of events and the complexity of modern life have become so sublime and amazing that Melchior de Vogue expresses a truth we all know when he says of the progress of Germany, "IT WOULD REQUIRE A SHAKESPEARE, DOUBLED BY A MONTESQUIEU, TO DESCRIBE THE LIFE OF THIS COUNTRY DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS."

Similarly the life of all civilized countries, as depicted in history—which, when not a mere collection of annals, is as personal as fiction—requires that the author should be SOMETHING MORE THAN A LYRICAL ROMANCER. There must be in him a stronger element than the mere desire to chant or to recite great events. As depicted in the novel, which is not only the history of the mind, but the essentials from which the historian must in the future draw much of his material, LIFE IS NO LONGER A MERE SPECTACLE, with red fire flashing here and there and the torchbearing Hymen at the end. Whether it is well that a form of expression, which was gay at times, more often at least cheerful and always exciting, should have become a vehicle for the consideration of all sorts of problems, is not the question at present.

WOMEN VERSUS MEN AS EMPLOYEES

By United States Senator M. A. HANNA

IN taking employment a young man should not be as a machine, working so many hours per day, but if he is to carve out a future for himself he should work as energetically as though the business were his own, for, indeed, if he is on a pay roll HE IS WORKING FOR HIMSELF, and it is a mistake to think that the employer is not appreciating his service if he is not.

Things to be taken advantage of; OWN OPPORTUNITIES.

development that the young man. Why, if my wife would allow a woman filling every position of equality, I admire them.

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AUGUSTA, GA.

County Treasurer's Notice.

County Treasurer's office. Edgefield, S. C., Sept. 22d, 1903. The tax levy for various purposes is as follows: The tax books will be open for collecting State, County and School taxes for 1903 from Oct. 15, 1903, to March 1, 1904. No penalties will be added until January 1st, 1904. A penalty of one per cent. will be added on all taxes unpaid by January 1st, 1904. A penalty of two per cent. on all unpaid by Feb. 1st, 1904. A penalty of seven per cent. will be added on all unpaid March 1, 1904.

For State - 5 mills
For School - 3 mills
For Shaw R. R. bonds - 2 mills
For Pickens R. R. bonds - 6 mills
For Wise R. R. bonds - 34 mills
For Edgefield school b'ds - 04 mills
For Edgefield R. R. b'ds - 14 mills
For Edgefield school - 2 mills
For Johnston school - 3 mills

All male persons living within corporate limits of cities or towns, students attending any college or school of the State, ministers in

charge of regular congregations, teachers employed in public schools, school trustees during their term of office, persons permanently disabled and those actually engaged in the quarantine service of the State are exempt from the payment of road tax. All other male persons between the ages of 18 and 50 years are required to pay said road tax, or work not less than six days during the year. The poll tax is \$1.

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FURNISHING GOODS

My Dress Goods Department consists of everything the ladies need in Plain and Fancy Goods. SILKS of all shades and prices. In Ready-to-wear Skirts and Shirts, I have the most complete line in the city.

Millinery Department

My Millinery Department is complete in every detail. All the different styles of Walking Hats and Dress Hats, of the finest quality and latest Parisian styles.

Shoes.

Shoes.

My stock of Shoes is too well known to need any comments. I have for the tiny infants to the No. 14 brogans. All you need is to call at THE AUGUSTA BEE HIVE to be convinced that this is the place to get your bargains.

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